CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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cation. Advertisers are requested to state
er of insertions desired, or they will be con-
l forbid, and charged accordingly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW STORE.

scribers having formed a Copartnership un-
der the firm of
MPBELL & McNAIR,
established themselves in the new building
Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafay-
el, where they are now receiving a handsome
t of Fancy and Staple

ry Goods,

for the present and approaching season,
ey will sell low for cash. Particulars in a
dvertisement.
solicit the custom of their friends and the

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
N. McNAIR.

tteville, July 19. 37tf.

NEW GOODS.

subscriber informs his customers and the
lic, that he is now receiving about
PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,
r with some HARDWARE, which he offers
at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in
k Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His
ent embraces a great variety of
Fancy Dry Goods,
ewest style. He expects to occupy his for-
and near the Market Square in about two

JOHN McARN.
19. 37tf.

WM. McINTYRE,

is New Store, Person street, has just receiv-
and offers for sale very cheap, 5 bags green
1 box best loaf Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, 1
e Ginger, 2 matts Cinnamon, 1 qr. cask sweet
qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine, 1 qr. cask old
ine, 1 tierce London Porter in bottles, 1 qr.
gniac Brandy, half pipe Holland Gin, 12 bls.
el, 15 bls. old rye Whiskey, 1 bbl. chalk, one
e, one bbl. Putty, 500 lbs. bar Lead, 25 bags
kegs orange Powder, one keg red Lead, one
anish Brown, two bls. Copperas, fifteen kegs
ead in oil, ten boxes 10 x 12 and fifteen 8 x
dow Glass, 25 Sealskin Trunks, 30 nests of
oxes.
19. 37-3w.

10 Bushels WHITE CORN, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
20. 37tf.

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,
ived on consignment and for sale by
THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.
tteville, July 20. 37tf.

BOOKS.

mall consignment of Books, among which are
few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making
order for an additional supply, and can furnish
rticular description of Books required.
C. P. MALLETT.
e 20. 43tf.

e following tale is from the Diary of a
on Physician. It follows one giving an
nt of a professional visit to a very weal-
nvalid.

RICH AND POOR.

On arriving at home that evening, my
saddened with the scene I had left, I
d my wife—Emily—sitting by the draw-
om fire, alone, and in tears. On inquir-
he reason of it, she told me that a char-
an who had been that day engaged at our
e, had been telling Jane—my wife's maid
o of course communicated it to her mis-
one of the most heart-rending tales of
ess that she had ever listened to—that
rty and disease united could inflict on
anity. My sweet wife's voice, ever elo-
t in the cause of benevolence, did not re-
e much exertion to pursuade me to resume
walking-trim, and go that very evening to
cene of wretchedness she described. The
woman had gone half an hour ago, but
he name and address of the family she
e of, and after learning them I set off.—
cold was so fearfully intense, that I was
ed to return and get a 'comfortable' for
neck—and Emily took the opportunity to
ty all the loose silver in her purse, into
hand, saying, 'you know what to do with
e!' Blessing her benevolent heart, I once
e set out on my errand of mercy. With
e difficulty I found out the neighbourhood,
ading my doubtful way through a laby-
h of obscure back-streets, lanes, and al-
, till I came to 'Peter's Place,' where the
cts of my visit resided. I began to be ap-
ensive for the safety of my person and
perty, when I discovered the sort of neigh-
hood I had got into.
Do you know where some people of the
e of O'Hurdle live?' I inquired of the
chman, who was passing, bawling the
r.
'is, I knows *two* of that 'ere name herea-
s—which Hurdle is it sir?' inquired the
guardian of the night.
really don't exactly know—the people I
t are very poor.'
Oh! oh! oh! I'm thinking they're all much
nuchness for the matter of that, about
e.'—he replied, setting down his lantern,
slapping his hands against his sides to keep
self warm.

'But the people I want are very *ill*—I'm a doctor.'

'Oh, oh! you must be meaning 'em 'oose son was transported yesterday? His name was Tim O'Hurdle, sir—though some called him Jimmy—and I was the man that catch'd him, sir—I did! It was for a robbery in this here'——

Ay, ay—I dare say they are the people I want. Where is their house?' I inquired hastily, somewhat disturbed at the latter portion of his intelligence—a new and forbidding feature of the case.

'I'll shew 'ee the way, sir,' said the watchman, walking before me, and holding his lantern close to the ground to light my path. He led me to the last house of the place, and through a miserable dilapidated doorway; then up two pair of narrow, dirty, broken stairs, till we found ourselves at the top of the house. He knocked at the door with the end of his stick, and called out, 'Holloa, missus! Hey! Within there! You're wanted here!' adding suddenly, in a lower tone, touching his hat. 'It's a bitter night, sir—a trifle, sir, to keep one's warm—drink your health, sir." I gave him a trifle, motioned him away and took his place at the door.

'Thank your honor! Mind your watch and pockets, sir—that's all,' he muttered, and left me. I felt very nervous, as the sound of his retreating footsteps died away down stairs. I had half a mind to follow him.

'Who's there?' inquired a female voice through the door, opened only an inch or two.

'It's I—a doctor. Is your name O'Hurdle? Is any one ill here? I'm come to see you. Betsy Jones, a char-woman, told me of you.'

'You're right, sir,' replied the same voice, sorrowfully. 'Walk in sir;' and the door was opened wide enough for me to enter.

'Now, reader, who, while glancing over these sketches are perhaps reposing in the lap of luxury, believe me when I tell you, that the scene which I shall attempt to set before you, as I encountered it, I feel to beggar all my powers of description; and that what you may conceive to be exaggerations, are infinitely short of the frightful realities of that evening. Had I not seen and known for myself, I should scarce have believed that such misery existed.

'Wait a moment, sir, an' I'll fetch you a light,' said the woman, in a strong Irish accent; and I stood still outside the door till she returned with a rushlight, stuck in a blue bottle. I had time for no more than one glimpse at the haggard features and filthy appearance of the bearer, with an infant at the breast, before a gust of wind, blowing through an unstopped broken pane in the window, suddenly extinguished the candle, and we were left in a sort of darkness visible—the only object I could see being the faint glow of expiring embers on the hearth. 'Would your honor be after standing still a while, or you'll be threading on the chilther?' said the woman; and, bending down, she endeavored to re-light the candle by the embers. The poor creature tried in vain, however; for it seemed there was but an inch or two of candle left, and the heat of the embers melted it away, and the wick fell out.

'Oc, murther—there! What *will* we do?' exclaimed the woman—'that's the last bit of candle we've in the house, an' its not a farthing I have to buy another!'

'Come—send and buy another,' said I, giving her a shilling, though I was obiged to *feel* for her hand.

'Oh, thank your honour!' said she, 'an' we'll soon be seeing one another.—Here, Sal! Sal! Sally!—Here, ye cratur!'

'Well, an' what d'ye want with *me?*' asked a sullen voice from another part of the room, while there was a rustling of straw.

'Fait, an' ye must get up wid ye, and go to buy a candle. Here's a shilling'——

'Heigh—and isn't it a loaf o' bread ye should rather be after buying, mother?' growled the same voice.

'Perhaps the Doctor won't mind,' stammered the mother; 'he won't mind our getting a loaf too.'

'Oh no, no! For God's sake, go directly, and get what you like!' said I, touched by the woman's tone and manner.

'Ho Sal! Get up—ye may buy some bread too.'

'Bread! bread! bread!—Where's the shilling?' said the same voice, in quick and eager tones; and the ember-light enabled me barely to distinguish the dim outline of a figure rising from the straw on which it had been stretched, and which nearly overturned me by stumbling against me, on its way towards where the mother stood. It was a grown-up-girl, who, after receiving the shilling, promised to bring the candle lighted, lest their own fire should not be sufficient, and withdrew, slamming the door violently after her, and rattling down stairs with a rapidity which shewed the interest she felt in her errand.

'I'm sorry it's not a seat we have that's fit for you, sir,' said the woman, approaching towards where I was standing; 'but if I may make so bold as to take your bonour's hand, I'll guide you to the only one we have—barring the floor—a box by the fire, and there ye'll sit, perhaps, till she comes with a light.'

'Anywhere—anywhere, my good woman,' said I; 'but I hope your daughter will return soon, for I have not long to be here'—and giving her my gloved hand, she led me to a deal box, on which I sat down, and she on the floor beside me. I was beginning to ask her some questions, when the moaning of a little child interrupted me.

'Hush! hush!—ye little divel—hush!—ye'll be waking your poor daddy!—hush!—go to sleep wid ye!' said the woman, in an earnest under-tone.

'Och!—och!—mammy!—mammy!—an' isn't it so *could?*—I *can't* sleep, mammy,' replied the tremulous voice of a very young child; and directing my eyes to the quarter from which the sound came, I fancied I saw a poor shivering half naked little creature, cowering under the window.

'Hush!—lie still wid ye, ye infortunat' little divel—an' ye'll presently get something to eat.—We han't none of us tasted a morsel sin' the morning, Doctor!' The child she spoke to ceased its moanings instantly; but I heard the sound of its little teeth chattering, and as of its hands rubbing and striking together. Well it might poor wretch—for I protest the room was nearly as cold as the open air; for besides the want of fire, the bleak wind blew in chilling gusts through the broken panes of the window.

'Why, how many of you are there in this place, my good woman?' said I.

'Och, murther! murther! murther! an' isn't there—barring Sal, that's gone for the candle, and Bobby, that's out begging, and Tim, that the ould divels at Newgate have sent away to *Bottomless** yesterday,' she continued, bursting into tears;—'och, an' won't that same be the death o' me, and the poor father o' the boy—an' it wasn't sich a sintence he deserved—But hush! hush!' she continued, lowering her tones, 'an' its waking the father o' him, I'll be, that does'nt,'

'I understand your husband is ill?' said I.

'Fait, sir—as ill as the 'smatticks (asthmatics) can make him—the Lord pity him! But he's had a blessed hour's sleep, the poor fellow! though the little brat he has in his arms has been making a noise—a little divel that it is—it's the youngest, barring this one I'm suckling—an' it's not a fortnight it is sin' it first looked on its mother!' she continued, sobbing, and kissing her baby's hand;—'och, och! that the little cratur had niver been born!'

I heard footsteps slowly approaching the room, and presently a few rays of light flickered through the chinks and fissures of the door, which was in a moment or two pushed open and 'Sal' made her appearance, shading the lighted candle in her hand, and holding a quartern loaf under her arm. She had brought but a wretched rushlight, which she hastily stuck into the neck of the bottle, and placed it on a shelf over the fireplace; and then—what a scene was visible!

The room was a garret, and the sloping ceiling—if such it might be called—made it next to impossible to move any where in an upright position. The mockery of a window had not one entire pane of glass in it; but some of the holes were stopped with straw, rags, and brown paper, while one or two were not stopped at all! There was not an article of furniture in the place; no, not a bed, chair, or table of any kind; the last remains of it had been seized for arrears of rent—eighteen pence a week—by the horrid harpy, their landlady, who lived on the ground-floor! The floor was littered with dirty straw, such as swine might scorn—but which formed the only couch of this devoted family! The rushlight eclipsed the dying glow of the few embers, so that there was not even the *appearance* of a fire! And *this* in a garret facing the north—on one of the bitterest and blackest nights I ever knew! My heart sunk within me at witnessing such frightful misery and destitution, and contrasted it, for an instant, with the aristocratical splendour, the exquisite luxuries, of my last patient!—Lazarus and Dives! —The woman with whom I had been conversing, was a mere bundle of filthy rags—a squalid, shivering, starved creature, holding to her breast a half naked infant—her matted hair hanging long and loosely down her back, and over her shoulders; her daughter 'Sal' was in like plight—a sullen, ill-favoured slut of about eighteen, who seemed ashamed of being seen, and hung her head like a guilty one. She had resumed her former station on some straw—her bed!—in the extreme corner of the room, where she was squatting, with a little creature cowering close beside her, both munching ravenously the bread which had been purchased. The miserable father of the family was seated on the floor, with his back propped against the opposite side of the fireplace to that which I occupied, and held a child clasped loosely in his arms, though he had plainly fallen asleep. O, what a wretched object!—a foul, shapeless, brown paper cap on his head, and a ragged fustian jacket on his back, which a beggar might have spurned with loathing!

The sum of what the woman communicated to me was, that her husband, a bricklayer by trade, had been unable to work, on account of his asthma; and that their only means of subsistence were a paltry pittance from the parish, her own scanty earnings as a washerwoman, which had been interrupted by her recent confinement, and charities collected by 'Sal,' and 'Bobby, was then out begging.' Their oldest son, Tim, a lad of sixteen, had been transported for seven years, the day before, for a robbery, of which his mother vehemently declared him innocent; and this last circumstance had, more than all the rest, completely broken the hearts of both his father and mother, who had absolutely starved themselves and their children, in order to hoard up enough to fee an Old-Bailey counsel to plead for their son! The husband had been for some time, I found, an outpatient of one of the Infirmaries; 'and this poor little *darlint,*' said she, sobbing bitterly, and hugging her infant closer to her, 'has got the measles, I'm fearin'; and little Bobby, too, is catching them.—Och, murther, murther! Oh Christ, pity us, poor sinners that we are!—Oh! what will we do;—what will we do' and she almost choked herself with stifling her sobs, for fear of waking her husband.

'And what is the matter with the child that your husband is holding in his arms?' I inquired, pointing to it, as it sat in its father's arms, munching a little crust of bread, and ever and anon patting its father's face, exclaiming, 'Da-a-a! Ab-bab-ba! Ab-bab-ba!

'Och! what ails the cratur? Nothing, but that it's half starved and naked—an' isn't that enough—an' isn't it *kilt?* I wish we all were—every mother's son of us!' groaned the miserable woman, sobbing as if her heart would break. At that moment a lamentable noise was heard on the stairs, as of a lad crying, accompanied by the pattering of naked feet. Och!' murther!' exclaimed the woman with an agitated air, 'what's ailing with Bobby? Is it crying he is?' and starting to the door, she threw it open time enough to admit a ragged shivering urchin, about ten years old, without shoes or stockings, and having no cap, and rags pinned about him, which he was obliged to hold up with his right hand, while the other covered his left cheek. The little wretch, after a moment's pause, occasioned by seeing a strange gentleman in the room, proceeded to put three or four coppers in his mother's lap, telling her, with painful gestures, that a gentleman, whom he had followed a few steps in the street, importuning for charity, had turned round unexpectedly, and struck him a severe blow with a cane, over his face and shoulders.

'Let me look at your face, my poor little fellow,' said I, drawing him to me; and on removing his hand I saw a long weal all down the left cheek. I wish I could forget the look of tearless agony with which his mother put her arms round his neck, and drawing him to her breast, exclaimed, faintly,—'Bobby! My Bobby!' After a few minutes she released the boy, pointing to the spot where his sisters sat still munching their bread. The instant he saw what they were doing, he sprung towards them, and plucked a large fragment from the loaf, fastening on it like a young wolf!

'Why, they'll finish the loaf before you've tasted it, my good woman,' said I.

'Och, the poor things!—Let them—let them!' she replied, wiping away a tear. I do without it longer than they—the craturs!'

'Well, my poor woman,' said I, 'I have not much time to spare, as it is growing late. I came here to see what I could do for you as a doctor. How many of you are ill?'

'Fait, an' isn't it ailing—we all of us are! Ah, your honor!—A 'Firmary, without physic or victuals!'

'Well, we must see what can be done for you.—What is the matter with your husband there?' said I, turning towards him. He was still asleep, in spite of the tickling and stroking of his child's hands, who, at the moment I looked, was trying to push the corner of its crust into its father's mouth, chuckling and crowing the while, as is the wont of children who find a passive subject for their drolleries.

'Och, och! the little villain—the thing,' said she, impatiently, seeing the child's employment. 'Isn't it waking him, it'll be?—st—st!'

'Let me see him nearer,' said I; I *must* wake him, and ask him a few questions.'

I moved from my seat toward him. His head hung down drowsily. His wife took down the candle from the shelf, and held it a little above her husband's head, while I came in front of him, and stooped on one knee to interrogate him.

'Phelim! Love! Honey! Darlint!—Wake wid ye! And isn't it the doctor that comes to see ye?' said she, nudging him with her knee. He did not stir, however. The child, regardless of us, was still playing with his passive features. A glimpse of the awful truth flashed across my mind.

'Let me have the candle a moment, my good woman,' said I, rather seriously.——

The man was dead.

He must have expired nearly an hour ago, for his face and hands were quite cold; but the position in which he sat, together with the scantiness of the light, concealed the event. It was fearful to see the ghastly features, the fixed pupils, the glassy glare downwards, the fallen jaw!—Was it not a subject for a painter? The living child in the arms of its dead father, unconsciously sporting with a corpse!

To attempt a *description* of what ensued, would be idle and even ridiculous. It is hardly possible even to imagine it! In one word, the neighbours who lived on the floor beneath were called in, and did their utmost to console the wretched widow and quiet the children. They laid out the corpse decently; and I left them all the silver I had about me, to enable them to purchase a few of the more pressing necessaries. I succeeded afterwards in gaining two of the children admittance into a charity school; and, through my wife's interference, the poor widow received the efficient assistance of an unobtrusive, but most incomparable institution, '*The Stranger's Friend Society.*' I was more than once present when those angels of mercy—those 'true Samaritans'—the 'Visitors' of the Society, as they are called—were engaged on this noble errand, and wished that their numbers were countless, and their means inexhaustible."

* Botany Bay.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

THE GLOBE.

"*How this world is giving to* ——"

When the editor of the Globe, or rather the confidential advisers of the President, have the hardihood to publish such statements as are found in the expose of the 11th, and when these statements are to be received as with the impress of Presidential favor, we feel at a loss what to think or what to hope from the candor, magnanimity, or consistency of Andrew Jackson. If it were possible to separate Blair, Lewis, Kendall, & Co. from the President, we would cheerfully do so, and believe that light and truth would yet penetrate even to the President's mind, and that the disgrace attached to his administration and to the country might be wiped off. The articles in the Globe are, however, so obviously stamped with executive authority, and the responsibility for what has occurred so plainly assumed by the President, that there is no alternative left but to ascribe to him all that has taken place. He assumes it; it is a great responsibility.

The scope of the article headed "Last demonstration of Mr. Ingham," is to show that the troubles of the cabinet are owing entirely to the intrigues of Calhoun men—that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ingham have originated the troubles of the country. Let us for a moment see how this is sustained.

1. The Globe says Mr. Ingham ought to have stated his objections to Major Eaton before he accepted a seat in the cabinet. It will be recollected by many, and it ought to be known to all, that, pending the organization of the cabinet, the President was informed by several persons of high standing, and these his strong party supporters, that there were objections to Major Eaton which would lead to difficulties not likely to be removed. He was told what these objections were, and Major Eaton was plainly told that these views had been submitted to the President. It was not necessary for Mr. Ingham to take any part in the affair. If the President chose, under these circumstances to place Major Eaton in the cabinet, it is presumed he knew what he was about.—There was no personal difference between Ingham and Eaton; there need be none. Mr. Ingham was in no measure responsible for Major Eaton as a member of the cabinet. It would have been particularly indelicate that any member of the cabinet should have interfered. Every one knew that public sentiment would in due time concentrate on what was amiss, and correct it. Mr. Ingham knew nothing against Major Eaton. How then could he interfere? The question was not then put, *what intercourse shall our wives and daughters have with each other?* This question Mr. Ingham never would have made with any but his own family. If the question had not been made, the cabinet would have gone on to this day, in perfect harmony, and *this is all the President required.*

This becomes then a primary, cardinal consideration; *Who did raise this question?* "*Harmony* was all the President required." The cabinet was in perfect harmony. The most hardened opponent of truth will not dare to say that any political or personal discord entered for one moment on any one point in the cabinet. The members of the cabinet were civil and personally respectful to each other, in and out of the President's presence. How then was this question of the intercourse between the wives and daughters of the members of the cabinet introduced, and *by whom?* It will be seen in the Globe that the President solemnly disavows any attempt to desire to influence *the social intercourse between the families* of the members of the cabinet. We may infer then from this that the President did not raise this question, and that he says he did not. If then discord arose in the cabinet—if harmony, "all that the President desired," was banished, let us look from what this discord arose.

Two causes alone are assigned for the Cabinet discord; and these two causes are assigned by the two parties in this cabinet difficulty. The President, not to say the *Globe*, ascribes it to Calhoun intrigues: those opposed to the President, *quoad hoc*, ascribe it to the "malign influence." It is reduced by the contending parties to one of these two points. Facts can alone decide it.

First, then, the President says Mr. Calhoun and his friends have disorganized the cabinet. But it seems absolutely contradictory to this, that, for some time after this affair of the females of the families, Mr. Calhoun and his friends were *apparently* standing well with the President. There was personal intercourse and political concurrence; and whatever may be said by the President to the contrary, Mr. Calhoun would have remained his friend to this day, but for what occurred. What did occur? Simply this—the President chose to go out of the record, and to introduce a *correspondence*, a step thought by a great majority of sensible men to be an unwise and very unfortunate occurrence for the President; for it was a correspondence founded on the declarations and suggestions of Mr Calhoun's bitter foes, which, other considerations, and very strong ones too, apart, should have induced the President "*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*" Will the President hazard the declaration that this produced any discord in the *cabinet?* Was the name of Mr. Calhoun, or his policy, ever the subject of consideration? The cabinet had no more to do with these things than with the man in the moon. It was a private affair between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and nothing more. Calumny herself dare not, without exposing her most naked deformities, ascribe to Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, any concern with the origin of this controversy between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. The *harmony* or *discord* of the *cabinet* had nothing to do with Mr. Calhoun, personally or politically. General Jackson, when he attacked Mr. Calhoun, forgot that before one gets into the well, a way to get out should be looked to. Mr. Calhoun sustained himself *coute qu'il coute;* and that's all Mr. Calhoun and *his party* have to do with the cabinet harmony or discord. It is not to the purpose just now to inquire what agency Van Buren and others had in leading the President into a controversy with Mr. Calhoun: the question is, what bone of contention existed in the cabinet?

2d. The President, not to say the Globe, says—"that he endeavored to reconcile the difficulty in his cabinet." When did he endeavor to reconcile the cabinet to each other? The cabinet had no quarrel with each other, with the President, nor with any one else. No one moved the matter in the cabinet.—Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, said nothing to Major Eaton, nor Major Eaton to them. Who then introduced this "malign influence" into the cabinet? We believe that the President, called a *Cabinet Council—that he there first introduced this odious subject*—and this, too, not because any *members of the cabinet* were in discord, but because Major Eaton chose to attack a Presbyterian Clergyman about Mrs. Eaton's character. The President and the Clergyman have something to say to each other—a *cabinet council* is called; not by Ingham or Calhoun, but *by the president.* They had in council the benefit of clergy; and then and there, for the first time, this apple of discord was eaten of *by the president* in presence of his cabinet, was handed round to the members of the cabinet by him, who all to a man refused to taste thereof—Major Eaton being absent, but represented by his brother-in-law, Wm. B. Lewis. When the history of this famous consultation is brought to light, we believe it will be found that the parson and the President had a pretty warm controversy thereon—that the members of the cabinet said not a word about it—and that, after a word of exhortation, and a challenge to investigate the matter, the meeting broke up without even a benediction. So far, then, as the cabinet is concerned, the President of the United States first introduced this matter, as an affair between himself, a clergyman, and Major Eaton; and the cabinet, instead of being discordant about it, took no notice of it, except to ponder over the matter, and in "expressive silence muse its praise."

This we believe to be the introduction of the affair into the cabinet But for the *President of the United States*, the affair never would have gone to the Cabinet.

We ask now what must be the effrontery of those who say that Calhoun men, or Clay men, or Van Buren men, brought this subject into the *cabinet*, or any one else but the President of the United States. We do not question his motives; we believe them to have been good; but for all the consequences of this *cabinet* affair, for all subsequent proceedings, we do fear that sanction has been claimed for them from the fact that the President first took up the cudgels for Major Eaton, and brought his private affairs before the Heads of Department in *cabinet* council assembled. How weak, how wicked, must Blair, Lewis, Kendall & Co. be, to say that Mr. Calhoun and his party originated this business. How unfortunate has the President been, to allow his authority to sanction such an article as that in the Globe of the 11th "*quem Deus,*" &c. More of this anon.

There is a rivalry between the Charleston papers, in the computation of the number of persons who dined at the rival dinners on the anniversary. The Union Party claim fourteen hundred. If both accounts be true, and there were three thousand altogether, it will, we suppose, be admitted to be an argument against the alleged poverty and suffering of the South, that out of a free white male population over the age of twenty-one years, not much exceeding three thousand in number, nearly all were able to pay their way in one day at costly public dinners. Poverty was surely never known so rich before; certainly not in any other country on earth than in this Republic.

The toasts drank at Columbia on the glorious Fourth, we have seen. They plainly speak the language of deep-rooted disaffection. The following will serve for a sample of them:

South Carolina—with a Hayne for a *leader*, and a McDuffie for a counsellor, she has nothing to fear from the *approaching contest.*

Our friends *as they are:* An eleventh hour recruit is better than a deserter *at the death.*

South Carolina—she is ripe and ready, and will be free from tariff oppression, a tyrannical Congress, and manufacturing influence.

The first of these toasts talks very coolly of a "contest" as "approaching," and civilly announces Gen. Hayne as the "leader" in it. [The "leader" of what?] The second denounces as "deserters" all those who, like Col. Drayton, refuse to go on to "the death."—The third apprizes us that South Carolina is "ready," and "will be free"—free from what? Free from "Congress"—nothing more.

Nat. Int.

Vexatious.—A short time since, some gentlemen were enjoying the diversion of coursing, and having lost sight of the Hare, one of the party hastily rode up to a boy, when the following dialogue ensued:—Boy have you seen a Hare running this way, followed by dogs? *Answer.* W-w-w-w-what do you mean a l-l-little b-b-rown thing? Yes.—Had it l-l-long ears?—Yes.—A l-l-l-l-ittle white under the b-b-belly?—Yes.—Had it a s-s-s-s-short tail? Yes.—A-a-and l-l-l-long legs?—Yes.—Was it r-r-r-running as f-f-f-fast as it could?—Yes it was.—Boy (calmly after a pause,) No; I have not seen it.

FOREIGN.

The brig Nereus has arrived at Boston, with London papers of the 3d of June. The following extracts are from the Transcript of Saturday:—

The London Star of the evening of the 3d of June says, "The brave Polish Commander has completely out-manœuvred the Russians, while a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skryznecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tyehosin, and in fact, occupied the whole country between the Bug and Narew."

Accounts from Warsaw of the 25th, left Diebitsch at Zocolow, apparently in route for Ostrolenka or for Bielsk Biaystock, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, as Dwernicki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corps on every side of him.

By this masterly movement, the Polish General has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts, by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented so as to leave to Diebitsch no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journals assert he will endeavor to reach Thorne, in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rossoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forests.

The march of Skryznecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka, was a flank march of full eighty miles;—thence to Lomza another 30; and to Tychos is 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantages in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk; and this, with the new position of Skryznecki, no doubt forced Diebitsch to retreat to Zocolow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsovians have also been recruited by volunteers from Prussian and Austrian Poland; and the whole campaign resembles a war of chivalry, in which the enlightened enterprize of Europe is directed individually, against the further encroachments of the barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Siberians.

We have just learnt, (says the London Globe, under date of June 2d, three o'clock, P. M.) that a report is general in the city of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Dublin. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above reports probably alluded to the overthrow of the Guards at Tychosen, who were taken by surprise.

The Messager de Pologne, a Warsaw paper, of the 21st May, announces that Gen. Skryznecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 18th, where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skryznecki in advancing to Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

New York, July 19, 1831.

THE ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.—We find some further extracts in the Boston Patriot from the papers brought by the Nereus. There appears to be not a doubt of late brilliant success on the part of the Poles. Under date of London, June 2, we find it stated that a great sensation was produced in the metropolis, on the receipt of the intelligence from Warsaw of the success of the Polanders over the Russians.

Sentence of Smith & Murray.—Edward Smith and William Murray, convicted of Grand Larceny in stealing about *two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars* from the vault of the City Bank of New York in March last, were on Saturday last, adjudged by the Recorder to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing-Sing, at hard labor for the term of *five* years. This is the utmost extent of the penalty for Grand Larceny, under the revised Statutes of this State. It must be apparent to every observer, that the degree of punishment is not at all proportioned to the magnitude and enormity of the offence.

Journal of Commerce.

ORDINATION—GRACE CHURCH, N. Y.—On the fifth Sunday after Trinity, July 3d, the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, of this diocese, held an ordination in Grace Church in this city; when Benjamin I. Haight, A. B., and Joseph H. Nichols, A. M., of this diocese, and William Norwood, A. B., of the diocese of North Carolina, alumni of the General Theological Seminary, who graduated at the last commencement of the institution, were admitted to the holy order of Deacons. The Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rector of Grace Church; the Lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop. The candidates of this diocese were presented by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and the candidate of the diocese of North Carolina by the Rev. L. S. Ives, Bishop elect of that diocese.

Rev. William R. Whittingham.—We understand that the Vestry of St. Luke's Church, New York, on Wednesday evening, the 29th ult. *unanimously* elected the Rev. William R. Whittingham, Editor of the Standard Works now in the course of publication by the "New York Protestant Episcopal Press," Rector of said Church, to succeed the Bishop elect of North Carolina, on the first of October next. *Churchman.*

Mother of Washington.—The Treasurer of the Fredericksburg Monumental Committee acknowledges, in the Fredericksburg papers, the receipt of $775, towards erecting a monument to Mrs. Washington, on or near the spot where her ashes repose. Of this sum $550 was collected in New Orleans.

EX-OFFICIAL CONTROVERSY.

FROM THE GLOBE, OF JULY 20.

Mr. Berrien to Mr. Blair.

WASHINGTON, 19th July, 1831.

Sir: In an article under the editorial head, in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the Editor of the Telegraph and yourself, I observe the following remark:

"At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood, that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shows that we had no warrant for the denial we made as to him. We take the liberty, therefore, of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the exaction of the members of his Cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The Colonel says, "He (Gen. Jackson,) never authorized me to require social intercourse, &c. &c. He always disclaimed it; I told the parties so." These are the words of the Colonel, to the word, point, and letter. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask, that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorized the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which, after stating his object and motives in seeking the interview, which, with the approbation of the President, he held with Messrs. Branch, Ingham and myself, he proceeds to remark, that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any allusion in newspapers to this interview; and adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected. Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe, to authorize me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this may be, I have not received any. Independently, therefore, of my reluctance to appear before the public, in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence to which I have referred, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, until it could be accompanied by the remarks of Colonel Johnson, on that which I had transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article, I infer, that *the act of publishing* the *extract* from his letter, is not authorized by him. I adhere therefore, at present, to the determination, which I had formed; and assuming that your object, as public journalists, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the Telegraph, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial and imperfect statements of the conversation, which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements, must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, their effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to the American People.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your ob't servt.
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To Francis P. Blair, Esq.
Editor of the Globe.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1831.

Dear Sir.—I have this moment received your letter, to which I will give immediate publicity.

I did not suppose that you had authorized the report which imposed on me the necessity of giving an extract from Col. Johnson's letter. Under such an impression, I would not have hesitated to call upon you to disavow it. The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President until it could work some prejudice against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessary in this business, and, therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

The course I have taken with regard to Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorize me to publish his letter. My sole object was, at once, to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversations between yourself and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making *"any partial or imperfect statements."*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
F. P. BLAIR.

From the Halifax Advocate.

From the Correspondence, which we this day publish, and to which we beg leave to refer our readers, it will be seen that Mr. Bynum has declined the contest in the approaching Congressional election. It is well known that the chief ground of opposition to Gov. Branch, arose from the fact of his being *dismissed* from Gen. Jackson's Cabinet; a suspicion existing among many, that it was for a just and proper cause. But now that the matter is fully understood: that he has been discharged, not for any want of capacity or dereliction of duty, but solely through the exertions of that "malign influence" which has controlled the public councils, through the efforts of those individuals who have poisoned the ears of the President "and have played off their cold hearted selfishness for true and faithful service," we believe his election will be carried by general acclamation. We have always thought that so soon as the public mind should be disabused, and the people correctly informed of the facts as they really exist, all opposition to Gov. Branch would be withdrawn. And we feel assured there will be but one feeling throughout this district, as throughout the whole state of North Carolina, in relation to this matter; and that is, that Gov. Branch shall be sustained. That great injustice has been done him; that he has sustained an undeserved wrong, must be fully apparent to every sensitive and honorable mind. It will be seen from the correspondence that a proposition was made by Mr. Bynum (wholly unsolicited and unlooked for on the part of Gov. Branch) to decline the contest, should a certain number of his (Mr. Bynum's) friends, after being informed of the circumstances as they exist, be convinced of the propriety of the course which Gov. B. has thought it his duty to pursue. The result of this communication is explained in the correspondence. We understand that *no facts* were stated to those gentlemen, which have not been known to the friends of Gov. Branch, who have sought information upon the subject and *very few facts* which are not already known to the public and which, we feel authorized in saying, the Governor is willing fully to communicate to any individual in the district. A public exposition, Gov. Branch does not feel himself called upon to make at this time: but we have no hesitation in saying, that when the proper period arrives, the whole subject in all its bearings and all its details will be put in the possession of the American People.

In this whole controversy Gov. Branch has made no appeals to the feelings of the people—he has not "dilated on his wrongs;" and we have given him our support, because we thought him "honest, capable and faithful to the constitution." In thus acceding to the proposition of his opponents to ground their arms, he has entered into no compromise—made no sacrifice of feeling or independence; and the generosity which he has therein manifested, must, we think, meet the approbation of the District. It will be seen that Mr. Bynum affirms, he has ever entertained of him "the highest opinion both as a man and a politician," and we hope and trust there will be one common feeling upon this subject, and that will be, to sustain an individual who for his "firmness, integrity and patriotism," has ever been a favourite of North Carolina, and whom she regards as one of her brightest jewels.

Windsor, July 12, 1831.

Dear Sir: From information communicated to me by my friends, as well in this, as in other counties of the district, that it is in your power to relate circumstances connected with your late official station, which would convince me of the propriety of your course, and that great injustice had been done you; and as I have repeatedly stated to my friends, that when these facts were made to appear, that I would no longer be your opponent I now, Sir, frankly make the same declaration to you. I do this from no motive of a personal kind whatever. From no fear of a defeat in my election, but from *an imperious sense of duty, which I owe to justice, the honor and to the interest of my State.* If you have been treated with harshness, unkindness or injustice, no matter by whom, *I hold it* to be the bounden *duty* of every *citizen of this State, fearlessly to sustain you.* The circumstances which may be within your knowledge to establish this fact, you have only to relate to the satisfaction of a certain number of my friends selected from each county in this district. And I take this occasion to say, that I am no longer a candidate, and that I have always entertained a high admiration of your character as a man and a politician. I know, Sir, that I have personal and political enemies that would be gratified at any misfortune that might befal me, political or otherwise, but I hope and believe that you have no sympathy with them.

With high consideration,
Yours respectfully,
J. A. BYNUM.

To the Hon. John Branch.

REPLY.

Windsor, July 12, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of this date, and can truly say, in reply, that I believe myself to have been unkindly treated in the transactions alluded to. I have no disposition to dilate on my wrongs before the American people; but misunderstood, as I have been, my conduct censured and my motives impeached, I hold myself at liberty to give such explanations as my friends may require. I cheerfully accede to your proposition and will meet your friends, at any time and place they may select. I have to thank you, Sir, for the magnanimity of your course, and do assure you, that there is no feeling in my bosom that responds in unison with the passions of your enemies.

With much respect,
I am Yours, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.

J. A. Bynum, Esq.

Halifax County, July 17th, 1831.

In pursuance to the above correspondence, Mr. Bynum called upon the undersigned persons his political friends, to hear a statement of facts from the Hon. John Branch relative to his late connexion with the administration of the General Government. After an attentive hearing and dispassionate consideration, we unanimously and unhesitatingly say; *from the facts disclosed, we believe Gov. Branch to have been treated with injustice:* we believe the Governor not only to have discharged the duties of his late office with ability and fidelity, but also believe, that in all his relations with the citizens of Washington, that his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of honor and propriety. We, with the Governor, believe, from the facts disclosed to us, that our venerable President, although, like other men, not exempt from the frailties of human nature, has done nothing in this matter that cannot be forgiven; done nothing for which we should abandon him, done nothing improper which did not result from his peculiar situation. *From the facts disclosed, we feel it to be our duty to say, in our opinion, the Governor merits the continued confidence of his State, and particularly at this time, that of the citizens of this district.*

JOHN H. PATTERSON, *Northampton.*
JOHN HAYWOOD, *Bertie.*
THOMAS JONES, *Martin.*
J. A. DAWSON, *Halifax.*

Having laid before the public, the correspondence that has taken place between myself and Governor Branch, and its results, I can have no hesitation in declaring myself no longer a candidate in opposition to him. In taking this step, I am aware, that it will give dissatisfaction to some of my warmest friends; but I cannot believe, after a mature deliberation on the whole subject, that my motives or conduct will find a harbour for censure in the breast of any high-minded, honorable man. In this matter I have assumed only the responsibility of appointing a certain number of my friends, who I had every reason to believe would award me ample justice; on whose opinions I have relied, believing that they were similar to those of my other friends, who made to me the same professions. If the facts stated by them be correct, I conceive it to be the sacred duty of every citizen of our State to sustain Gov. Branch; but should he have deceived them, and they me and the people, the award that awaits them no honorable man will hesitate to pronounce. To be condemned then, by my friends, for an act exercised with impartiality and founded in duty, in justice and the most disinterested patriotism, would be a condemnation indeed pregnant with a cruelty which I cannot believe sincere friendship is capable of committing. The friends of other candidates have permitted them to withdraw on their own responsibilities without submitting the propriety of it even to them. Yet they have not condemned them. Can my friends be more cruel or less generous: Their liberality, their generosity, their independence and warm and high minded patriotism has ever been my pride and greatest boast. With them and for them, I have ever been ready to battle and wrestle with every opposition, and to have saved them harmless, it would have been my greatest desire to have sunk in the contest.

I withdraw from the contest fully sensible of the injustice with which I have been treated by some of my vindictive personal and political enemies, but in making this assertion I am bound to acquit a large majority of the individuals who supported Gov. Branch's election, of being influenced by vindictive or personal motives. In concluding these remarks, I will take this occasion to correct an absurdity and a misrepresentation that have been lately published against me over the signature of "a Voter." Taking it altogether it is too feeble a piece to have done much harm or good. The absurdity is this: "I consider it exceedingly unfortunate and not a little unaccountable that Mr. B. at so early a period of his political career should have incurred the personal and political hostility of so many worthy and respectable citizens." To show the absurdity of this, I would only put another question to this *wise Voter.* If Mr. B. is what he intimates he is, is it not most unaccountable too, that he should have so many warm and devoted personal and political friends "at so early a period of his political career" as to require the most powerful and distinguished man in the whole State of North Carolina to break him down? Answer, Voter."

The misrepresentation alluded to, is this: "Mr. B. voted for Judge Mangum last session of the Legislature as senator, a federalist." He did nominate Judge Mangum and voted for him as the republican candidate, not as a federalist, in opposition to Gov. Owen who was supported principally by the federalists of the Legislature. Judge Mangum has acted with the republican party for many years and always received the support of the republicans of this district and of the Legislature. In retiring from public life, once more, I have to return my most grateful acknowledgements to my friends for the many evidences of their devotion on this, as well as on other occasions, and assure them that my obligations to them shall be rescinded only when my time shall be separated by eternity.

J. A. BYNUM.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The subjoined letter from Mr. Madison to C. J. Ingersoll, Esq., has been sent us for publication:

Montpelier, June 25, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 18th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the President as to a Bank of the United States and a substitute for it, to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded in giving my assent to the existing Bank.

The charge of inconsistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1791, and my assent in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide succeeding legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures.—But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied, by the subordinate authority of a legislature. A law, on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, its expediency, as well as its meaning, is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expositions of the law on succeeding Judges; the constitution being a law to the legislator, as the law is a rule of decision to the Judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st, because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. Miscra est servitus ubi jus est aut vagum aut incognitum. 2d, because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of those who, having made the law thro' their legislative organ, appear, under such circumstances, to have determined its meaning through their judiciary organ.

Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed, in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular legislature, differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constructions, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the Constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put on it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the judge under the same oath to support the law? Yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the matured opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expositions of the law? And is it not reasonable that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the constitution, which is his guide, as is taken by a judge acting under the law which is his?

There is in fact and in common understanding, a necessity of regarding a course of practice, as above characterized, in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law; and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of enlightened and candid Judge, which, on the whole, is to be relied on for the true and safe construction of the constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period and under the varied ascendancy of parties which depends upon the opinions of every legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, astray by the eloquence and address of popular men, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here given, and the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the Bank of the United States, which the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in the year 1816. The act originally establishing a Bank had undergone ample discussions in its passage through both branches of the government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years, with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance, indeed, with a positive ramification of it into every State, and with the entire acquiescence of the judicial authorities, as well as of the nation at large, to all of which may be added, a decreasing proportion of change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto by the executive under these circumstances, with all the evidence of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the precedents derived from a course of precedents, and appeal to the requisite evidence of the national will and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the circumstance that proved only a respect for the stipulation of the Bank, with a toleration of it, till the law should expire, and by the casting vote in the Senate by the Vice President in the case against a bill for establishing a National Bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time that it resulted not from an equality of opinion that assembly on the power of Congress to incorporate a Bank, but from a junction of those who held the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it.

JAMES MADISON.

Mr. INGERSOLL.

Agricultural.—We learn from a correspondent in Pitt County, that Mr. David [illegible] who resides on Clay Root in that county, made, this season, from two bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of clean grain. The common land, that had been cultivated 13 years, and had never been manured. In the pea row he run a deep furrow, into which he threw the corn stalks which grew on the land, and where the corn grew no manure was put. When the wheat was about 18 inches or two feet high, he ran a fluke plough between each row; which was all the cultivation it received. From this it would appear, observes our correspondent, that drilling is much more profitable than sewing broadcast.—*Ral. Star.*

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber proposes selling a number of valuable *LOTS*, situate on Green, Person, Hay and Bow streets—on the premises are a supply of Bricks and Stone for rebuilding. Lots are eligible Stands for Fancy Goods or Ware Houses. In the mean time, I offer for several Tracts of valuable Lands, on Cape Fear and some adjacent to Fayetteville. I will sell the Ground where the Mansion Hotel stood.

Terms of payment will be made accommodating.

HU: CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 20

Lotteries to be Drawn in Aug

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, [illegible]

No. 1, to be drawn at Norfolk, on Monday, [illegible]

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	12,000	DOLLARS
1		5,000	DOLLARS
1		1,270	DOLLARS
5		1,000	DOLLARS
5		500	DOLLARS
10		300	DOLLARS
20		200	DOLLARS
41		100	DOLLARS

Many of 50's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, [illegible]

No. 1, for the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg, to be drawn at Wheeling, on Wednesday [illegible]

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	DOLLARS
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS
1	of	2,000	DOLLARS
1	of	1,370	DOLLARS
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS
5	of	500	DOLLARS
10	of	300	DOLLARS
20	of	200	DOLLARS

Many of 100's, 50's, 30's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTE[illegible]

1st Class, to be drawn at Norfolk, 22d Aug[illegible]

SCHEME.

60 Numbers—10 drawn Ballots.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS
1	of	4,830	DOLLARS
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS
5	of	500	DOLLARS
5	of	400	DOLLARS
10	of	300	DOLLARS
10	of	200	DOLLARS
83	of	100	DOLLARS

Tickets $5.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, [illegible]

Extra—for the Town of Wheeling, to be [illegible] Wheeling, 31st August.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	12,500	DOLLARS
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS
1	of	1,086	DOLLARS
10	of	1,000	DOLLARS
10	of	400	DOLLARS
10	of	200	DOLLARS
51	of	100	DOLLARS

Many of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

A great variety of Tickets by the package or single Ticket always on hand. Distant adventurers enclosing the amount of $10 or upwards for Tickets need not pay the postage on their letters.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to direction.

Tickets in all the authorized Lotteries, (Joseph McIntyre, Managers,) constantly kept on hand, and the cash paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn.

Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

July 1831. Petersburg, [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

NESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1831.

ublish the subjoined proceedings of a of citizens of Iredell County, in com- with a standing rule of our office, to mission to any article upon a subject c interest, when requested to do so, d there is nothing offensive in the man- matter of it. In doing so, it is pro- we should state the reasons which verned us heretofore in regard to this —A subject which appears at present e the anxious thought of all classes of n all parts of the State. We have written nor copied any thing on the of Convention, or removal of the seat rnment, since the destruction of the nor do we propose to do so, unless into a discussion, or required to copy lications of others. But we would not supposed by any one that we are indif- bout the decision of either question.— ot be unknown to our readers, that we ways advocated the calling of a Conven- whenever circumstances held out the t hope of carrying the point. It has matter of principle, the success of which raged our most anxious wishes for a of years. Whilst residing in Raleigh, uring our boyhood, and before we had en Fayetteville, all our feelings were d with those who were contending in the f equal rights, for a Convention. These s have literally "grown with our growth engthened with our strength." Let no erefore suppose that we are indifferent uch a subject; nor that the people of eville do not feel, and deeply too, the ance of the present crisis to the pros- of their town and State. But if we do er with all our hearts into the discus- Let us not be misunderstood,—it is be- in the day of our calamity, our neigh- f Raleigh came forward with unasked, erefore doubly acceptable aid, which ndered with a promptitude unequalled, liberality unsurpassed, in proportion to eans. With the recollection of their nimous conduct green in our hearts, we be the veriest ingrates, meriting the gled scorn of the public, if we had seiz- on the occurrence of *their* calamity to t to rouse the people to take from them hich, alone, gives consequence to their and value to their property. In com- with all our townsmen, such feelings have ned us, and made us content to look deeply interested spectators,—at the nents of the people in other parts of the

We shall be borne along by the cur- and the voice of Fayetteville and Cum- d County will probably only be heard voting, as they have uniformly done fore, for a Convention.

e following are the proceedings alluded ich we copy by request from the Salis- papers:

ROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

he 4th day of July, 1831, a meeting of a large r of the Citizens of Iredell county was held at urt House in Statesville. Gen. George L. on was called to the chair and James Camp- ppointed Secretary. The meeting was ad- d by Samuel King, Esq. in a speech in which ingly represented the great loss the State had ed by the burning of the State House in Ra- d especially by the destruction of the Statue shington: he expressed also feelings of sympa- the Citizens of Raleigh alarmed by the raging nts and no doubt depressed by fears lest the of their property might be lessened by the re- of the seat of Government from that place; a al which he contended the great interests of ate demanded.

er several other gentlemen had spoken on the t a committee of eight was appointed to draft tions who withdrew for a short time and report- e following preamble and Resolutions, which unanimously adopted.

Whereas the State House in Raleigh has lately consumed by fire, an event deeply affecting eople of this State, and as the destruction of ouse has weakened the motives for continuing at of Government at Raleigh and has left the e of the State free to consult their own inter- its future location, and that whereas the Cape River is the only natural outlet for the Staple arketable commodities of a large portion of tizens of this State and as the town of Fayette- s a suitable place for the seat of Government, it sufficiently central, and convenient to all the ns of the state for all public purposes, and is the own near the centre of the state which from tural facilities and advantages we can ever ex- to see increasing and flourishing in population ommercial wealth; and as the removal of the f Government from its present site to that place d greatly promote so desirable an object.

solved therefore, That the Representatives from ounty in the next General Assembly of this be instructed to use such just and prudent ures as the case may require to procure the val of the seat of Government of the State, to tteville.

solved, That we recommend to the citizens of tate that they take this matter into considera- and adopt such measures for its accomplishment ay appear to them most expedient.

solved, That a committee of seven persons with hairman of this meeting be appointed to corres- with similar committees in other counties having ame object in view.

solved, That these resolutions shall be signed he Chairman and Secretary and copies thereof rwarded for insertion in the public papers in vicinity.

he following persons were appointed a commit- of correspondence, George L. Davidson, Thos. llison, Abner Franklin, Joseph Chambers, John at, Samuel King, Nathaniel W. Alexander and s Campbell. The meeting then adjourned.

G. L. DAVIDSON, *Chair'n.*
CAMPBELL, *Sec'y.*

ullification.—This doctrine is now in a way of being tested, in South Carolina. ntleman of Charleston has actually re- d to pay a Custom House Bond, for the ess purpose of bringing the question of Constitutionality of the Tariff Laws before dicial tribunal; but, behold, the District rney of the United States, "*being tho- ghly satisfied of the unconstitutionality of Tariff,*" REFUSED TO INSTITUTE A SUIT THE BOND. It is rumored that the Attor- Mr. Frost, has resigned; but certain it hat if he has not, he will be removed by President. His successor will be obliged mediately to bring suit, and then we sup- pose the question will be tried. But how tried? Why, before Judge Johnson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, who it is well known, is diametrically opposed to the doctrine of the Nullifiers, and will give judgment in favor of the United States. An appeal to the Supreme Court will not change the result. Under any circumstances the bond must be collected; and should resistance to the laws be attempted, it will be put down forcibly if necessary. But we do hope that things will not be carried to such a disastrous length.

In the mean time, the Nullifiers of Charleston are likely to deify Mr. Frost. Besides the praises of the Mercury, they have inscribed his name upon the wall of the Pavilion in which a recent splendid Fete was held, as "the Habersham of South Carolina;" and we suppose his "sacrifice of office and emolument" will not be forgotten until the word Nullification shall have become a bye-word and reproach where it is now so highly honored.

Two remarkable instances of generosity to the sufferers by the fire, have lately come to our knowledge, and deserve to be recorded. The first was the receipt, by a gentleman in town, of a letter enclosing $10, to go into the general fund, from an old revolutionary soldier in Lincoln County, who is in the habit of drawing a pension through the U. States Branch Bank in this town.

The other was the presentation of a rifle, by the maker, who lives in Moore County, and who came down to town to sell it, but was so much affected at the sight of the ruins, that he sought out the Magistrate of Police, and presented the rifle to the sufferers. It may be seen in the office of the Magistrate of Police.

Our brother of the Oxford Examiner is entitled to our thanks for his *praise*,—and to this answer to his *question:* We really cannot tell to a certainty who wrote the letter in question; but it is evidently in a different style from any other having the same name attached, that we have ever seen. There is no doubt a "new hand at the bellows." As to his *advice*, we shall soon see. When we ascertain that Mr. Calhoun is a Nullifyer, it will be time enough to desert him; and when it appears that the Nullifyers mean to attain a desirable end by proper means, we shall cease to oppose them. But we have yet to be informed upon both points, before we can consent to change our course. When he becomes convinced that Mr. Calhoun is *not* a nullifyer, will the Editor of the Examiner cease his opposition to him?

The sum collected in Philadelphia for the Fayetteville sufferers amounts to $11,619.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, "There has been actually remitted from this city 9,200 dollars; and from eight out of fourteen Wards, the returns are not yet made. The Wards contributing the above amount, are the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th."

We have pleasure in copying the following correspondence. It is by such generous conduct as that of Col. Brastow, that sectional and sectarian prejudices are to be conquered, and the people of the South learn to appreciate properly the character of their brethren of the North.

From the Providence American.

HONORABLE.—The Rev. Mr. Buxton of Fayetteville, N. C. recently visited this town, in the progress of his tour for collecting means to rebuild the Episcopal Church, consumed in the late distressing fire at that place. We are happy to say, that although his application followed so immediately the collection of $2000 from citizens of this town, for the Fayetteville sufferers, the sum of two hundred dollars was cheerfully contributed by gentlemen of different denominations, to aid Mr. B. in his laudable object. Mr. E. put up at the Manufacturers' Hotel, and it is with pleasure we record the following act of good feeling and liberality, though without the knowledge of its author. Col. Brastow is not an Episcopalian. Our brethren of the South, should learn from this and other expressions of good will on a more extended scale, that New England liberality and hospitality, are not bounded by Mason and Dixon's line:

MANUFACTURERS' HOTEL,
Providence, July 9, 1831.

Rev. Mr. Buxton, Sir: The object of your visit to this place, was made known to me this morning. I have to request that you will tarry at my house as long as suits your convenience, and that when you depart, you will not call for your bill.

I am with respect, your ob't. serv't.
S. BRASTOW.

REPLY.

Providence, July 9, 1831.

My Dear Sir:—Your note of this morning, so kindly tendering for my accommodation the freedom and hospitality of the Manufacturers' Hotel, is before me. I feel deeply impressed, sir, with this, I must confess, unexpected instance of kind attention, and can regard it only as *another* among the numerous exhibitions of good feeling, evinced in New England towards the southern section of our country. In the name of my *houseless* congregation I thank you, sir, and cheerfully accept the hospitality of your establishment in the spirit in which it was tendered.

I am with great respect, your serv't in the gospel.
JARVIS B. BUXTON.

Mr. Brastow.

POSTSCRIPT.

In the Nat. Intelligencer, Mr. Berrien has published a very long Address to the Public, disclosing the *true* reasons for the dismission of the late Cabinet. And by this publication the President of the United States is exhibited to the gaze of the world, on the authority of his most intimate personal and political friends, as "like a roaring lion," because the families of certain members of the Cabinet refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton!! as threatening to dismiss those members of the Cabinet unless they compelled their wives to associate with her!! and as swearing that he would send one of the Foreign Ministers home because his wife had insulted Mrs. Eaton!! a measure, as is well known, equivalent to a Declaration of War against the Nation represented by the Minister!!!

We regret that we are obliged to defer the whole until our next.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

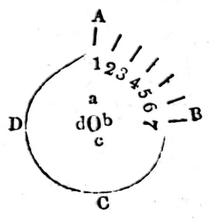
Mr. Hale: During the late spell of excessive rainy weather, we heard many confident predictions of more sunny skies on the change of the moon; and now when that season of chill and gloom has given place, *in the good providence of God*, to one of warmth and sunshine, some of us are again looking forward to the showers necessary to vegetation when that body shall have accomplished her next periodical movement. It is a fact, however, that the moon changed and rechanged during the rain, without producing any perceptible alteration in the state of the atmosphere; and it is not improbable we shall find that the present sunshine will be quite as little affected by any one of her revolutions. Having never been a believer in the doctrine of her influence upon the clouds, at least to the extent supposed, and believing, as I do, that the evil tendency of it is greater than is generally imagined, I have ventured to throw my thoughts and reasonings upon the subject into the following form. If they are satisfactory, the opinion had better be abandoned; if not, it will gratify me much to be corrected.

That the character of the weather is affected by the relative position of the heavenly bodies, may be a fact. It is certainly a very prevalent opinion: an opinion, however, for which I have never been able to discover any solid foundation in philosophy, but have always been inclined, since arriving at years of reflection, to class among those popular superstitions for which we are unable to assign any other reason than that they have been taught us by our fathers. Indeed so absurd has the theory in question always appeared to me, that I should not attempt to expose its unsoundness were I not constantly meeting with educated and intelligent men who appear to believe it as firmly as if it were demonstrable upon the principles of science.

It is difficult to conceive how a theory so groundless, as, I trust, this will presently appear to be, could ever have been so generally received. It certainly is not supported by observation. During the late spell of unpleasant weather in which out of about forty days it has been publicly stated, that there was not one without a shower, there were no less than four or five changes of the moon. Nor is this by any means an unheard of instance. Many cases of the kind have fallen within the limits of my own observation. Periods of excessive drowth are also frequently felt in different parts of the country, which are alike unaccountable upon the principles of the theory in question, and can be referred only to the all-directing agency of HIM who sendeth the rain in its season,—who causes the Earth to bring forth her increase or suffers it to fail as his wisdom sees fit.

In connexion with this, by way of replying to the common observation, that the alteration in the weather does not always follow immediately, but within a few days of the change of the Moon, it may be well to observe that such alteration must take place within three or four days before or after a change of the Moon, or not at all. Allowing thirty days to the month, and four quarterings in that time, there will be one quartering every seven and a half days. Half the time from one quarter to the other, therefore, will be short of four days, so that four days is the greatest possible distance from a change in the Moon, at which a change in the weather can take place. When the Moon, for instance, in passing from A. to B. (see figure below) arrives at the point 4 in the numbers representing the days of the week, she will be equally distant from each of them, which is about the time mentioned. As, therefore, there is but three and a half days to A. and the same to B. from the point 4., it is evident that any change in the weather must take place within less than four days of a change in the Moon.

We come at the unsoundness of this opinion, however, by a process of reasoning yet more satisfactory and conclusive.



Let A. B. C D. a circle cut into four segments, represent the Moon's monthly orbit round O, the Earth. Suppose the Moon to fill at A. It would at least be unphilosophical to suppose that this could occasion rain at *c*, because the effect is supposed to be caused by the power of attraction upon the clouds, and that would draw them up to *a*. Yet we know that it frequently rains with us when the Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth. But passing on, she quarters at B. Upon the same principle it is unreasonable to suppose this could occasion rain at *a. d.* or *c*. In her passage from A to B., however, she will pass successively the points 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Now why there should be a storm between *a* and *b*. upon the Earth just as she arrives from 1 to 2. or from 6 to 7., does not so readily appear, much less at *c*. or *d*.

But it is also to be remembered, that the Earth has a daily revolution. While the Moon is passing from 1 to 2., the Earth will have moved entirely round. Consequently, that part of the Earth's surface (*a*.) exposed to the action of the Moon at A., at twelve o'clock to-day, will be at the point C. at twelve to-night. If it finds a thunderstorm there, as is neither impossible nor improbable, nay, not unfrequently the case, is it to be attributed to the poor Moon? I could as readily believe that I am a small man, and have been saddled all my days with the appellation of little ——— because I happened to be ushered into existence when she was upon the wane, or what is worse, that, as life advances, I shall, for the same reason, gradually shrink up to a perfect nonentity.

It is a pretty well established axiom, that like effects flow from like causes. This is strikingly illustrated by the tides, which are the uniform effect of the Moon's attraction. As the diurnal revolution of the Earth presents a given portion of its surface to her action, the water, being drawn up, rises; as the Earth passes on, it falls again to rise in another place.—Suppose then the Moon at B. to-day. It rains. Will it not rain again when in the month following she arrives at the same point in her orbit? And will not our rains be periodical?

The theory, therefore, under certain aspects becomes a little amusing. One necessary inference from it will be that the Moon is a perfect Niobe—"all tears." Wherever she goes she is pouring down showers, or raising up storms. A constant stream of water attends her progress round the Earth. Nor is this the worst. The theory involves a contradiction. The weather being said to become clear as often as stormy in consequence of a change in the Moon, it will follow that she has a *dispersing* as well as a *collecting power*. Now, she cannot exercise both of these powers at once, unless indeed it be done in some of those rare instances in which there is rain and sunshine at the same time. But these seldom take place, and when they do, it is sometimes when she is too far off to have any hand in the business.—She must exercise these powers then at discretion. But, Mr. Editor, I do not believe the Moon has any discretion. It is certain she has gained herself the ill will of all the old ladies in the country, who are subjected to the necessity of consulting her pleasure before they can take one step in some of the most important of their household concerns. How many complaints do we hear of her mischief—how many a pot of soap utterly spoiled—how many a garden of vegetables ruined—how many a pudding-string broken, because the wheat which made the flour was sown when she was on the increase—how many a good piece of beef shrinking up to a shrivle or almost popping out of the pot by extension, just because it happened to be killed when Madam was on the wax or wane. In fact it does appear to me, that Luna is too mischievous to be entrusted with the exercise of discretionary powers.—How is she to tell when our corn wants rain; or what security have we that she will send it when it does. How can we tell whether she will disperse the gathering storm or increase it to a tempest?

But, Mr. Editor, I have done, at least for the present. One great object of these remarks is to obtain information. Some abler pen may throw more light upon the subject. Perhaps, however, I never should have been led to them had I not been influenced by the paramount consideration that the subject is one of some importance to the cause of religion. The parson, who, as the story goes, when requested by his congregation to pray for rain, replied, "it is no use, for there will be none till the moon changes," neither discovered the soundness of his understanding or the piety of his heart. Yet his was no uncommon state of mind. The same habit of thinking and feeling too generally pervades the public.

We are prone to look to secondary causes, particularly in the operations and appearances of nature; and whenever we can discover, or reasonably imagine them, we at once overlook the first, and great cause of all things. We talk of established laws without reflecting that a *law* is nothing *without an agent*,—of the immutable *order* of things, without reflecting there is one, who has *the power, and wisdom, and goodness* to alter it, as the circumstances of his creatures require. Endeavoring to account for the changes in the weather by the relative position of the heavenly bodies, therefore, we are not only falling into an error in science, but a very pernicious error in religion. We are overlooking the hand of God, and forgetting our dependence upon his providential care. Indeed to such an extent is this carried among the irreligious part of the world, that it has become no strange thing to hear all trust in Divine Providence disavowed in connexion with this very subject. They scoff at the idea of prayer to God in our temporal necessities. "He is an immutable being; his laws are established, and not to be altered at the request of man." Thus the mind becomes darkened, and by a natural consequence, the heart hardened and the life corrupt. If the above observations therefore, should satisfy any one of the unphilosophical character of the theory in question, they may have the happy effect of leading his mind to that Being without whom *not a sparrow falleth to the ground*, and will more than compensate your correspondent for the time he has spent in drawing them up.

S. W.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 75 to 80, Wool 26 to 28, Cotton 7 to 8, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 11 *a* 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 80.

DR. J. H. DICKSON,

BEGS leave to announce to the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken an office in McRae's Long Building, two doors East of the Post Office, where, or at the Planter's Hotel he may usually be found by those who may require his professional services.

July 26. 38tf.

DR. CAMERON

HAS taken a room over the Drug Store of T. J. Jordan, in the Brick Row. Applications made there, will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, July 26. 38-4w.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

100 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS,

And 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000 DOLLARS,
Draws in Richmond, Friday 5th August.
Splendid Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
NO. 15.—SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	20,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	5,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	3,000 DOLLARS,
100		of	1,000 DOLLARS,
16		of	500 DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, for Tickets or Shares will meet with prompt attention. Address to

B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg, Virginia.

Where the Cash will be paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn.

Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery No. 4.
3—38—58—44—46—55—57—43—5.
No. 3 38 58 Capital Prize of 10,000 Dolls.
B. W. HEWSON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Concern will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.

July 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

Overseer wanted.

AN Overseer who can come well recommended for sobriety and acquaintance with farming, will meet with immediate employment by applying at the Observer Office.

July 27. 38—3w.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

☞ **IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.**

LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

July 20—Extra 19—Capitals, 3 of $10,000, Price of Tickets $5.—36 No. Lottery—5 drawn ballots.
Package of Wholes containing 12 tickets, dols. 60
Warranted to draw at least 25 50

July 27—Extra 20—66 No. Lottery—22 in a package—9 drawn ballots; Capitals 40,000 dolls., 10,000 dolls., 5,000 dolls. Tickets $10, and lowest prize 12 dolls.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets, 220
Warranted to draw 102

August 3—Extra 21—Capitals $20,000, $10,000—Tickets $5.—66 Numbers—10 dr'n.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets, 110
Warranted to draw 42 50

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals, 3 of $15,000 Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals $20,000.—Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100
Warranted to draw 42 50

August 24.—Extra 24.—Capitals $40,000, $10,000.—Tickets $10. Lowest Prize $12.—66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 220
Warranted to draw 102

August 31.—Extra 25.—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $4.—66 Numbers.—10 drawn.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 88
Warranted to draw 34

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
July 20. New York.

EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business, and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues to the city, from the South, North, and East, is now rapidly progressing toward completion, and is offered for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

☞ The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,
Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H. C.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38tO.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The Faculty are *not authorized* to permit a Student to board out of College, except on the *written* request of the Parent or Guardian—a condition that will not be dispensed with in any case. No more is to be paid for board, including lodging, washing, fuel, candles, attendance, &c., than $120, of which one-half is to be paid when the Student enters College, and the other half at the expiration of half the Term.—Expenses as follows: For Board $120—Matriculation Fee $5, Fees to the Professors in the Junior Course 70 dols.; in the Senior Course 60 dolls.—These Fees are to be paid in advance.

The Law Lectures will be continued to the end of the Term, and the necessary expenses of the Student, including Board, &c. Fee to the Professor, and Matriculation Fee, will be 145 dols. The Grammar School opens October 1st. Board for ten months $100, and Tuition Fee 20 dolls.

A. EMPIE, President.

July 22. 38mtO.

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

TO CONOVA.

With awe, I stood, with mingled feeling fraught,
Before that Statue, which thy genius wrought;
Thrill'd at each touch thy skill surpassing gave,
'Till lo! it breath'd, I saw the Toga wave,—
My soul exalted to devotion's glow,
Arose to Him, who can such powers bestow,
Nor deem'd idolatrous in Holy view,
The worship that ascends, where worship's due,
Tho' art refined, the soft'ning means impart,
Like fresh'ning showers, to vivify the heart:
And from a sterile soil, make fruit abound,
Should deep, concealed, the precious seed be found.
I would not e'en the Sculptor deify,
Tho 't be revealed before my spirit's eye,
'Twas fire from altar, warm'd, with Holy love,
Thy heart, and did in unison thy fingers move;
What skill combin'd, could else such work prepare
As speaks, that not the soul is wanting there.
If in thy breast a ling'ring lust of fame,
Remain'd to tempt thee, with a deathless name,
Behold amaz'd thy many lovers mourn,
Their pride confounded, and thy work o'erthrown,
The world of taste, in gloom, their loss bewailing,
Oh! might thy voice each deafen'd ear assailing,
With accents searching, reach them from thy Urn,
(With thee to teach, they might not scorn to learn)
—Warning of earthly glory—what the sum!
And opening glories of the world to come.

X. A. L.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE. *Superintendent.*

FORTUNES AFLOAT!

$40,000 Capital Prize.

DRAWS 27TH JULY.

GREAT NEW YORK LOTTERY, No. 20.

Splendid Scheme.

1	Prize	of	40,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	6,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	4,104 DOLLARS,
1		of	3,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	2,000 DOLLARS,
10		of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10		of	800 DOLLARS,
10		of	600 DOLLARS,
10		of	500 DOLLARS,
10		of	400 DOLLARS,
20		of	200 DOLLARS,

Many of 150's, 100's, &c. &c.

Tickets $10 and the lowest prize 12 Dollars.

The Drawing will certainly take place on Wednesday, the 27th July. Application for the Lucky Numbers should be made immediately to be in time.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawing forwarded to all those who request it. Recollect and Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

July 1831. Petersburg, Va.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses and, are well prepared to receive Cotton and other Produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 35-2m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

COTTON CARDS.

3 Boxes Whittemore's No. 10, Cotton Cards, just received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

At the Store of W. W. Williams, Haymount.

July 3. 35tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

STATE OF NO. CAROLINA.

Columbus County.

Nancy Carlisle,
vs.
Jesse Carlisle & others, Heirs of John Carlisle, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband Britton Nichols, heirs at law in said estate, are not residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, or North Carolina Journal, for six weeks, that the said Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband, Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband, Britton Nichols, appear at our next Court to be held in and for said County, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, *Charles Baldwin*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1831.

35-6w. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr. Mallett's Carriage Making Shop, on Gillespie Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, June 14.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

P. DAILEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

The Saturday Courier,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, &c. &c.

The LARGEST Newspaper printed in Philadelphia, and the CHEAPEST in the U. States.—Terms, only $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is respectfully invited to this popular weekly publication—furnishing as it certainly does, one of the most acceptable vehicles of information to persons whose occupations will not permit them to enjoy the advantages of perusing the daily Journals, and also for those who reside out of the city, and desire (for a moderate equivalent) an acquaintance with the earliest and current News.

The SATURDAY COURIER is printed on the patent Napier Press, and comprizes Twenty-eight Columns of the largest class, which is renewed every week and includes Light Reading, in all its departments, Internal Improvements, Commerce, Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, Prices Current of Stocks, The Grain and Flour Market, Public Sales of Groceries, &c., Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received during the week, and all other subjects of an interesting nature.

The publishers have already received the most flattering assurances of complete success—and it is their intention to keep up corresponding efforts to make their Journal deserving the popular character it has obtained.

The publishers have the advantage of very extensive facilities of obtaining information at HOME and ABROAD—which is afforded by an abundant exchange with all the principal papers in the Union—besides which, their office is furnished with the best London and Liverpool papers and Magazines of the earliest dates.

The publishers intend to devote annually a portion of the profits of their work, to the promotion of the cause of Literature.—As soon as the proper arrangements can be effected, a premium of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

will be awarded for the best AMERICAN TALE.—The gentlemen who shall be selected to decide the award, shall be named at the time of offering the premium.

The publishers request their country brethren to give the above notice a few insertions in their respective journals. The same favor will be reciprocated.

All orders for the Saturday Courier, (containing the price of subscription,) must be addressed to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
Philadelphia.

A specimen of the above paper may be seen at the Observer Office.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the public, that the AMERICAN LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and MILITARY ACADEMY, at Norwich, State of Vermont, is now open, under his personal superintendance, for the reception Students. Young Gentlemen wishing to become members of it, are requested to present themselves for admission as soon as convenient. The course of instruction will be as extensive, and it is believed, more *practically* useful, than at any seminary in the United States. The eleventh anniversary of the Institution will be celebrated at Norwich, on Monday, the 5th of September next, with appropriate exercises. Those gentlemen who have been members of it, either at Norwich or Middletown, are specially and earnestly requested to be present, and join in the celebration. The friends of education, and gentlemen of literature and science generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

July 6, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer, (Mrs. Mumford's.)

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE Goods,

THE Subscriber, since the late disastrous Fire, has taken the brick Tenement opposite the Planter's Hotel, foot of Haymount, where he has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at his usual low prices, at wholesale and retail. He expects to receive by the next arrivals from N. York, a further supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES KYLE.

June 13. 32-tf.

Daily Expected,

AN assortment of best Anchor Bolting CLOTHS which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. KYLE.

June 28.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M ROUND.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the second tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

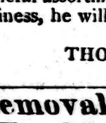
June 13. 32tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 d[illegible]wood Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.



NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.	Flower of Sulphur,
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,	Role do.
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,	Turmeric, powdered,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,	Emory, coarse and fine,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,	Nitric Acid,
Quicksilver, Quassia,	Muriatic do.
Saffron, English and meadow,	Sulphuric do.
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,	Aloes, socot: and barb.
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.	Antimony,
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,	Armenian Bole,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,	Allspice, and Pepper,
Ditto Cinnamon,	Arrow Root,
Aquafortis,	Anniseed, &c.
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.	Arsenic, powdered,
Sugar of Lead,	Annatto,
White and blue Vitriol,	Alum,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,	Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Soda and salts Tartar,	Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Phosphate of Soda,	Madder opt.
Phosphites,	Manna opt.
Phosphorus,	Senna leaves,
Patent Medicines,	Mustard, best English,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,	Castor Oil,
	Surgical Instruments,
	Dentist's do.
	Hull's patent Trusses,
	Common do.
	Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
	Mace and Cloves,
	Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
	Fine Sponge,
	Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

Removal.

The Office of the Bank of the United States is removed to the large Brick House on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by the Branch of the State Bank, and more recently by the Post Office.

July 12, 1831.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid*, immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags.

JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT*. The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.

Camden, S. C., April 16. ‖26-2m.‖

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

Cheap Dry Goods

NOBLE, M'KEE & [illegible]

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they have this day opened in the House on Hay street *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown, in addition, it will be found to consist of a variety of *fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are very superior,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velvets,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder chiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 24.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, his Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold on Commission, or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with such other business pertaining to a general commission business as may be entrusted to him.

He will also attend to the offering for sale, collection, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that his general knowledge of the business of the place, will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 27.

HOUSES FOR SALE

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 [illegible] large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, a large two story frame Building, occupied as a store house, well calculated for storing cotton, and those two unfinished two story brick Stores on Dick street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 28.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, in favor of James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 [illegible]

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 27.

New Store.

JOHN H. BUTLER

HAS just received, and offers to the Citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding Country a beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

A large portion of which were selected in person during the present summer. His object during the summer months, will be chiefly to dispose of his present Stock, which consists mostly of summer goods, and in order the more effectually to invite the attention of the community to examine this Stock, he is determined to offer them at cost. Those who are disposed to avail themselves of this opportunity of furnishing themselves on terms so advantageous, are respectfully invited to call at the East corner of Hay and Robeson Streets, No. [illegible] Buildings, next door to Messrs. Willkings & Co., where every exertion will be made to accommodate the public.

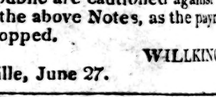
He will give Goods at cash prices, in exchange for Wheat or Cotton.

Fayetteville, 19th June, 1831.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf



LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. W. Whitehead's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞ His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with despatch.

W. L HAWLEY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21. 35tf

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford & Co., and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the Public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.

☞They may be found at the Public Sale Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.